

1671

1 and the blessed Sacrament of the

Hence out Church government is of the simplest kind, springing from the individual believers in each separate church. Our ministers claim to be no more than presiding elders, and so far from pretending to any sacerdotal authority, they only teach the truth as it appears under truth to them, leaving their hearers to search the scriptures for themselves and see whether these things are so. Hence we have no recognised Church creed or catechism, all but

Union meetings are simply of a formal character, as authority being exercised by the Assembly over either particular Churches or individual Christians. We have a fixed organization recognized as common to the denomination for the extension of Christ's Kingdom; and such organizations as exist spring from the union and distinction of individual Christians, and are liable to change as circumstances may require. In a word, Congregationalism, or Independency, does not bring the compiled creed or the elaborate organization to the individual believer to regulate his faith and control his work, but it brings him the truth of the Bible, the office of the Spirit, and the power of the

that truth, or so leaves him as in the sight of God? *He*
form every really his own creed, and to unite with others as *He*
he feels he belongs in holy communion with them. And as *He*
this we hold the practices of Congregationalism are in full ac- *He*
cords with those of the Apostolic Church. *He*

Now, we are well aware that the position of the Unitarian *He*
is extremely dangerous. They assert, and indeed, it is *He*
being lately advocated in leading English journals, that *He*
without a re-constituted creed and a fixed organization, *He*
tion, no Church can exist, or, if it exist, can do so without *He*
peace and prosperity. We beg, and that without Church *He*
creed or fixed organization, Congregationalism enjoining *He*
both peace and prosperity to boldly assert and maintain *He*
true opinion. And as we have been greatly misjudged *He*
and misunderstood, we have no objection to our views *He*

[illegible]

a summary of the doctrine he believes and purposes teaching to others. But suppose that any such applicant, while giving abundant proof of his conversion, his aptitude in teaching, and his belief in fundamental truths, should yet avow that, on preposterously searching the Scriptures he cannot see in all man's estate of sinners in the Church, by what authority has the Church the right to refuse him ordination? It may be done, we repeat, as the authority of Church creeds and Church organisation, but not on that of the Scriptures.

And we would follow the thought a little further. We ask the reader to remember that the Church is not a

and well qualified candidates, because their statements do not agree with recognised standards; but whence do we get these standards? We have no other standard but the articles, creeds, catechisms, sermons, and other formularies by the different Churches, and we require admission to any one of these churches to agree with the standards of that church. We are told, however, that Church's particular standard, or, not, that there is a certain danger of his being regarded by that Church as a headless man and a publican. We ask them whence come these standards? We are told, that they are the standards of the past, celebrated for their learning, piety, and ability, who, under certain circumstances, have compiled them. But these men were inspired, or not, as we cannot tell, which of them enjoyed the heavenly gift? Whom did the inspiration come? When did it come? If any one granted us the authors of its standards were inspired, why not all of the same? And if all of the same, we are justified to teachers of a comparatively recent past, why not to teachers in the present? And hence, we, not believe any modern school of thought as much as, or more than, those of days gone by.

But if inspiration can be claimed by none of them, then we say let us go back to the Bible. The borrowed light of the moon is good when none other can be had, but it is sickly and pale as compared with the light of the sun. The more, the moon may be in such a position, that she not only fail to give light herself, but actually eclipse the glorious light of the sun.

Let us now notice a few of the popular arguments in favour of Church creeds.

It is said that they preserve purity of doctrine and, consequently, of practice in the Church of Christ. Without arguing as to the actual doctrine of Church creeds, we contend that this opinion is decidedly opposed by facts. The great law of the Gospel is love, and we all know what anger and strife have arisen from the light of the Gospel. Consider, for instance, the condition of many country towns in the present day in these colonies or in Great Britain. We present to you five, or five, or more, places of worship, in each parish is a copy of the same book, or, possibly, of the same creed, and praise are sung by the worshippers in each church and the same exalted hymns, and all look forward with hope to the same hereafter. But the same is not the case in all

members of these several congregations will so stand aloof from—if not actually oppose—each other, that their divisions will not meet every numerous congregation. Indeed, the religious party spirit will sometimes run so high that it can be said how municipal, educational, political, volunteering, and similar questions, will be decided, because it is known how members of the different Churches stand. And thus attachment to human creeds and church organizations brings that which should be a religion of love into contempt before the world, and more so, and with more show of truth,—“See how these Christians hate one another!”

But this is not the only evil to be here noticed. In the towns referred to a great amount of power is lost to the Church at large. Each distinct congregation must have its own minister, if it possibly can, and each minister, in being separated from the other, has to do every kind of work belonging to his position in the different Churches, and is attended to, demand the same time and attention, of the congregation be large or small. Thus each Minister has to preach two or three sermons every week, instruct Bible classes, attend committees, keep up his reading, visit the sick, watch over the wandering, care for the young—and so has to do all this whether his congregation numbers tens or hundreds. Thus there may be twenty ministers in a town, five Ministers, each attending to all these duties, and each, perhaps, looking with some degree of suspicion and jealousy on the others. What if, united in action for the spread of the truth of God, rather than the dogmas of a church, fewer Ministers might, and with more efficiency, share the work between them, and so liberate others to work in more necessary directions?

It is further said that a church creed will prevent men in the same church, or denomination, from holding different and opposing views of divine truth.

It may be fairly questioned whether uniformity of opinion amongst those who have spiritual life is altogether desirable. No one man can grasp all the truth, and such speaking of truth as it appears to him from superficially contemplating God's word, will do so secure a and complete exhibition of truth as a whole than if everyone be led to think and speak alike. But we contend that facts show that the absence of a church creed rather prevents than hinders unity of belief, though it may hinder the uniformity of expression. Where freedom of inquiry is thus granted, Ministers and others are encouraged to examine boldly every new phase of truth, and to express their own views

Church, and instead of hastily rejecting such, as opposed to human dignities, they can readily agree to receive it, not opposed to the general teaching of God's Word, and in these days of Biblical criticism, scientific discoveries, Palestine exploration, searching for ancient manuscripts, and restions, eager inquiries after the truth, we may be regarded to face *honestly* any new questions which may arise, though such may not accord with creeds and compilations of human authority.

And here let me call attention to an exceedingly painful phase of this part of my subject. It is not that a share of untruthfulness and dishonesty on the part of those, though profoundly teaching the truth, of great positions, in connection with which they have sworn to uphold dogmas which they must know have been again and again proved to be untrue, and is there not also a large number to be placed on those influential members of the laity, who, while they themselves confess that they cannot agree with their creed, or catechism, or other articles of faith, yet their Minister's consent and assent to such, that the peace of the Church may not be disturbed.

But apply the argument to the case here before considering to the science of geology. We have God's word as well as God's word. Both remarkably exact. Both containing a rich variety of that which has been proved to be true. But the result of a series of displays of divine power and wisdom in successive ages, and in both cases, may we not say, that their treasures have been brought forth within the reach of man by long periods of upheavals and convulsions

Both are but imperfectly understood, and as coming
the infinite, present to false minds undiscerned as treasure,
to the reward of diligent searching. What, if at any given
time, a number of uninspired men had met together in
a solemn convocation, and from their store knowledge of the
world, had drawn up a statement setting forth their
opinions respecting the different strata, volcanic, meta-
morphic, the origin and arrangement of fossils, the where-
abouts of precious stones and minerals, and similar mat-
ters, the belief had generally obtained that this sta-
tement fairly set forth all that could well be taught on the
subject, and that those who doubted it, or wished to add to it,

entirely separated from those expenses of Civil government which it formerly defrayed. It may not be sufficiently understood, in circles where the Civil List is a chronic and favourite topic of discussion, that the hereditary revenue of the Crown derived from the rents of the domains has been surrendered to the public use, and that all "feudal hardships and other odious branches of the prerogative" have long since ceased to be connected with the revenue of the Crown. A very few years ago none but the most ignorant demagogue would have chosen for his text the appropriation of the charges on the Civil List to the amount annually granted out of the Consolidated Fund for the income of the Sovereign and the support of the Royal dignity. There have always been among us theoretical Republicans and Republican sympathisers, even before the French Revolution. Still there is no dissembling the fact that, although Republicanism is still an eccentricity of opinion on this side of the water, the sentiment of Royalty has lost of late years much of its tone, its flavour, and its perfume. And why? For want of an object, a presence, a living impersonation, a living exemplar.

There is no arguing with a sentiment; and however absurd Republican puritanism may deem the sentiment of Monarchy, it has existed, and still exists, in the most highly civilised societies; and it is something very different from the purely utilitarian conception, which bids fair to take its place in England, of a fly-wheel to the constitutional machine.

Royalty has need of all its fascination and all its romance to blind a people's eyes to the parasitism which it fosters and the servility it creates. Where it is not worshipped as something above the vulgar level of humanity, the possession and practice of all the cardinal and all the domestic virtues will not save it from a slow but sure deliquium of public reverence and respect if it sacrifices its primary and essential duty or representation to the pursuit of the comforts and felicities of retirement and repose. The plain truth is, that Royalty has no right to the advantages of obscure and private station. To those who protest that a king or a queen should be permitted a little peace and quiet, the rest of their fellow-creatures, the reply is obvious:—"Yes, it is hard; but the hardship has its compensation apparently, or the *Almanach de Gotha* would not be so overstocked with candidates and pretenders. Royalty, judged in the light of ordinary reason, is so enormous an assumption of superiority to the common lot, that its monstrous privileges may well and justly be made hard to bear."

Such, we are persuaded, are the more or less avowed and conscious popular motives of discontent to which the supposed recent growth of a Republican feeling in this country may be ascribed. For our own part we have never professed any sympathy for that sort of spurious Republicanism which, living under the mild sway of a constitutional Monarchy, and acknowledging its uses and advantages, would haggle about the price of maintaining its dynasty. A Monarchy surrounded by Republican institutions does not mean a Monarchy on a starving allowance. In Monarchical countries and constitutions the Crown is the symbol of the State and Nation, and in grudging to the Crown the means of supporting an adequate establishment the State and Nation suffer an indignity. We should probably be doing an injustice to Mr. Dixon's constituents, and to a considerable number of the people of the United Kingdom, who may be said to have prompted the question he put to the First Lord of the Treasury last evening, if we accused them of grudging to the English Monarchy, so long as it exists, a due and proper provision for its maintenance on a scale commensurate with the dignity of the Empire. But it is time that the whole truth of the matter should be stated without disrespect, and also without ambiguity or evasion. What the whole people of the United Kingdom, and all classes of society in it, more or less openly complain of is not a "Civil List" so strictly limited as ours, so moderate in amount, and representing so many revenues and prerogatives surrendered to the public advantage, but the apparent virtual sequestration of Royal revenues from Royal uses, and the comparative suspension of the ceremonial, the representative, and all the other external attributes and functions of the Crown. It is not of the cost of Royalty that people complain, but of the cost of Royalty in retreat. It is not that people do not want Royalty, but that they miss it and regret it. They want to see more of it, to feel its presence as the presiding genius and influence over society, as the visible embodiment and supreme expression of all that is grand, and gracious, and hospitable, and majestic in the history and traditions of the State. They want to see Imperial and Royal visitors to this country received as guests in the Palace, not lodged as strangers in an hotel. There would never have arisen any question as to further demands upon the country in respect of provision for the Royal Family by additional taxation, if the country were persuaded that the Civil List for many years past had been spent in fulfilling the ordinary obligations of a Royal household and establishment.

MUSICAL TASTE IN ENGLAND.—Mr. J. A. Novello writes from Italy in support of the proposal to teach music in all primary schools:—"From my long experience of how ample are the results from small beginnings, I think it would be found that if only one or ten minutes every day were appointed to the joint singing of some choral exercise, with or without instruments, that the permanence and progress of music in England would be assured. The song which I heard their singing the most attractive part of their studies, and would benefit by that physical effect which music has in raising the spirits and lightening labour; while individual exertion would be more likely to be the means of some preparatory study by which music would improve. The English people are especially inclined to the practice of music, as is proved by the large use they made of the choral service, which I first put there within their reach; and more readers of that universal language (musical notation) will be found in England than in any other country. Germany not excepted; indeed, the high repute of Germany for musical culture is more the result of its professors than of its general population. Amongst the latter, the singing of chorales in their churches and choral songs in their schools, has done much to associate music with their highest aspirations."

A GIANT OF THE FOREST.—The *New York Times* states that a solid section cut from one of the original "big trees" of Calaveras county, California, is in New York on its way to a European museum. Five men were employed twenty-five days in its extraction, and it is huge tree; its height was 302 feet, and its largest diameter 32 feet. The specimen was cut at a distance of 40 feet from the base. The stump is covered over, and is now used as a ballroom, being so large that thirty-two persons can dance a double circle on it, and it is and leave room for the band and spectators. If one has sufficient patience, the age of the tree might be determined by counting the annular rings; but, as there are more than 2500 of them, each representing a year.

HUCKLEBERRY FURNITURE.—Richly Cut Glassware, Sterling Silver, Clocks, Wires, &c. We have been requested to furnish Furniture and Lamb to call the attention of guests to the remarkable Furniture, Clocks, Wires, &c. and others in their sale, to take place this day, at residence of Mr. A. Worms, London, at 11, Old Bailey street, London, at 11 o'clock precisely. They took orders for the first-class every hall-room, for the dining-room, &c. &c. Moore and Co. request us to draw attention to their sale, that there are more than 2500 of them, each representing a year.

The following are the monthly receipts for the first nine months of 1870 and 1871:—

January	...	271,284	11	4	287,996	1	3
February	...	50,463	1	11	62,191	1	3
March	...	53,867	1	11	68,918	3	4
April	...	51,736	11	4	54,677	9	9
May	...	59,665	1	10	62,888	10	10
June	...	63,332	2	8	64,988	5	9
July	...	61,580	6	9	64,285	14	4
August	...	59,838	17	7	62,585	15	4
September	...	74,518	19	3	69,251	13	2
		\$331,329	11	4	\$390,458	19	0

We have Brisbane papers to the 25th instant.
 The *Courier of Saturday* reports:—
 "There is very little action 'on to notice in the markets during the whole week."

The arrivals in addition to steam communication, have been only two in number, the schooner *Welsh* Home from the *Clare* river, with a cargo of flour, Harriet King, schooner, from Adak, and the schooner *Welsh* Home, with a cargo of flour, and consequently upon the large supply that has come to hand within the last fortnight, during which period four vessels have arrived from the coast, and also on account of a decline in the price of flour, the advice from California intimates that market prices will continue so to be encircled, and that wheat had advanced 60 per bushel. This is the second time that the quantities of wheat are considerably under the estimated quantities. The telegram from the coast intimates that there was a steady demand for China. \$13.10 to \$14 is quoted for the same, and there was a decline at the same time.

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elsewhere. In other articles of produce and consumption we have no alteration to notice, stocks of nearly all descriptions being ample for present requirements, whilst prices remain unaltered.

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STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

OFFICIAL SHAREBROKERS' PRICE CURRENT.

OCTOBER 26, 1891.

SHARES.	Quotations.	Business done.
BANKS.		
Australian Joint Stock	93 to 94	.....
City	75 to 76	.....

Chambers .....	...	57 to 58	.....
New South Wales .....	...	194	.....
New Zealand .....	...	194	.....
Union .....	...	18	.....
STEAM.			
Australasian .....	...	13	12
Charter and Richmond .....	...	14	.....
Hitto, preferential (10 per cent.) .....	...	10	.....
Muster River .....	...	10 to 10	.....
Ilwaco .....	...	34	.....
INSURANCE.			
General .....	...	17	.....
C. & W. Marine .....	...	25 to 27	.....
Pacific .....	...	15 to 20	.....
Sydney Fire .....	...	24 to 25	.....

Wynne marine ...	...	12/9	...
Wales ...	...	140	...
MINING.			
Bell Coal ...	...	13	...
Duff, preferential 12 1/2 per cent. ...	...	15	...
Wainland Coal ...	...	31	...
Waratah Coal ...	...	31	...
Peak Downs Copper ...	...	52 to 53	52
Witchell's Creek Gold ...	...	5 to 5 1/2	5 1/2
Tookay (New Zealand) Gold ...	...	...	...
Band and Albion (Victoria) ...	...	...	...
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Gas-light ...	...	13 1/2 to 13 1/2	13 1/2
DEBENTURES.			
New South Wales ...	...	101	...
Queensland 6 per cent. ...	...	109	...

New York, N.Y.	...	...	...
New Zealand, ditto	...	102	...
City of Sydney	...	101 & 2	...
A. B. N. Co. (1878)	...	...	...

LONDON LIQUIDATORS.—The profession of official liquidators is one that has quietly grown into an institution, and one which has lately had an unenviable notoriety. Of course there may be honest and well-meaning liquidators, but prolonged search is required to pick them out. There is no difficulty, however, in finding men of an opposite class. The disgraceful proceedings which have rendered the name of official

liquidators a hussing and a reproach have lately been dished upon at considerable length by the Press of the country. The enormous expenses which day by day are incurred and paid out of the funds produced by successive calls, and the utter freedom from control exercised by these administrators of these funds, have produced a state of things which is a disgrace to a commercial and law-abiding country. The indignation of the public and the Legislature took a powerful shape in the Act of Parliament which placed the Albert bodily under the wing of an able and impartial arbitrator, to the great gnashing of teeth in certain circles. The liquidators are put in the

saddle and backed up by another species of human excrescence of the insurance world, in the shape of speculative lawyers, whose practices are entirely devoid of honour, and sometimes approach the limits of actual roustery. These again are aided by a lower order of tout, who, having broken down in everything else, are always to be seen hanging about the Courts whenever a winding-up is on. These are the men who call themselves representatives of the holders in Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Suffolk, or Whitechapel, and whose case may be, but they may hold, perhaps, two or three portfolios. They may form a constellation from a comet's tail of

composed of a lawyer, and his nominee the intended liquidator, a policy-holder, and the tont, who appears in court as if he had millions of insurances in his keeping. To make things look more businesslike, the lawyer hires a room, and calls it the committee room, where the interests of three or four policy-holders or shareholders are permanently represented by the tont, who sits there swelling with importance, and talks about his purity of intention and the wickedness of the officials of the peasant office. A meeting is held of perhaps six persons now and then, and a report carefully prepared is inserted in some

subsidized journal, which is content to sell its honour for an order for a few hundred copies. These copies are then given away at a committee room and posted to wavering policy-holders, and perhaps ultimately a few dozens are united under the banking of the lawyer or accountant who provides the backing of the power, and the assembled forces then march gallantly to the attack of the citizen; alas, however, sometimes to fail, as in the case of one of the Albert companies, where some hundreds of pounds were spent in vain by an eminent firm whose offices are not far from Charing-cross. When the petition is fairly before the Court the speculative lawyer, if he finds the ground rough, is

quite open to make it smooth by a friendly discussion with the lawyer of the company. On an agreement to quietly share the plunder, the company's lawyer sells his clients, and the concern goes by the board. When, however, as recently occurred, the two rogues fall out, the transaction is revealed to the light of day, and in one case we know of, would certainly ensure that the two legal luminaries being struck off the rolls. The liquidators themselves are of course very prudent men, they are appointed by the High Court of Chancery and would be nothing else. They are also supposed to be honest; yet how shall we reconcile this view of the case with

the fact that a well-known and very prominent member of the craft was concerned in the following transaction:—A certain company was ordered to be wound up, and our liquidator was administering its affairs with that sagacity which has won him his high position. It was proposed by Mr. A., the manager of another office (a going one but since also bankrupt), to take over the interests of the defunct concern. For that purpose, Mr. A., and B. his lawyer, called upon Mr. C., the liquidator, and arranged the matter. Mr. C. however, requires his palm greased with £600, and Mr. A. and B. received the sum.

A similar amount is paid to the liquidating company's fund. Now, since Mr. C is dead, and so is his company, Mr. C has never come into a large fortune and perhaps £500 back, being troubled cruelly enough with a conscience. Mr. C, the liquidator, has, however, kept his £500 safely to this day. Mr. C must know that he committed a disgraceful breach of trust, and one which would ruin him if found out; yet the almost universal prevalence of bribery and corruption which characterises liquidations generally has blinded him to the consequences of such acts if discovered: It is the innumerable acts of this character, which are constantly occurring in the course of official liquidations.

tion, that impel us to sincerely hope that now the European has fairly admitted its position, it will be aided in its efforts to do right, and not left to fall amongst thieves. A winding-up order means ruin to all concerned; a reduction of contracts and liquidations under an arbitrator of high social standing like Lord Cairns means comparative safety. The new latter will be the basis of the new law. We now inaugurated in the *hazardous* the *hazardous*, the policy-holders, and the insurance interests of the United Kingdom generally.—*The (London Financial) Review*.

The heroine opened her mouth, thus expressing herself:—"The pretty coral doorkeepers of her words gave way, and a low mocking laugh ran out from them."

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Library of Australia

EDER OF SALE.

TY, SUBURBAN, AND COUNTRY FREE-
HOLD.
Romea, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, for half-past 12
precisely.

MILLAUD-
STREET.
Shop and Dwelling, two acres
north of the bridge, occupied by
Miss King, and Cottage adjoining,
occupied by Mr. Minahan.

DUCESTER-
STREET.
Dwelling-house, No. 41, a few
feet south of the bridge, occupied
by Mr. Crawford.

DUCESTER-
STREET.
Cottage, No. 46, near the
bridge, the property of the late
Mr. J. O'Connor, without re-
serve, by order of the mortgagee.

ERRY HILLS.
Roper's Building Yard, Chas-
ter-street, with Cottage re-
sidence; also, Cottage, in lane
at rear of lots, by order of
the mortgagee.

A highly improved site,
containing 100 acres, and 6-half
acres, "Woodside," the resi-
dence of S. A. Simpson, Esq.,
and adjoining "Blonde," the
residence of C. Tension, Esq.,
South Kingston Estate. In case
or more lots.

3 acres of land, High-street,
adjoining the late lot, with im-
provements thereon, by order of
Mr. P. J. McAllister; also allotment
High-street, with cottage,
occupied by Mr. Sailer, by order
of the Executors of the late
Mr. Thomas McCaffery.

THE Freemasons' Hotel, and
allotments adjoining, with im-
provements thereon, in the town
of Rydal, well known as the
residence of Mr. J. P. Lockie. By
order of the mortgagee.

RICHARDSON and WARNOCK.
M'Caffery.

TOWN OF CAMPBELLTOWN.

HARDSON and WRENCH have re-
ceived instructions to sell by public auction,
Romea, Pitt-street, Sydney, THIS DAY, 27th
at 11 o'clock,
at place of land, having 59 feet frontage to the
road in the town of Campbelltown, between
a property of Messrs. McAllister and McAllister,
with a depth of about 450 feet, on which is a large
dwelling containing 6 rooms and kitchen, occupied
by Mr. Sailer.

Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms, cash.

UNRESERVED SALE.
FRIDAY, 27th OCTOBER.
TOWN OF CAMPBELLTOWN.

HARDSON and WRENCH have re-
ceived instructions from P. J. McAllister,
sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street,
THIS DAY, 27th OCTOBER, at 11 o'clock,
at place of land, containing 3 acres or thereabouts,
the town of Campbelltown, bounded towards the
south-east by the "Blonde," and towards the
north-west by the "Woodside," together with
all the improvements thereon. A
survey and subdivision have been made, as per plan
at 11 o'clock,
1. 52 feet frontage to High-street, with a depth of
about 235 feet to a lease 30 feet wide.
2. 52 feet frontage, with a depth of about 300
feet.
3. 59 feet frontage, depth about 280 feet, together
with cottage, occupied by Mr. Platt.
4. 59 feet frontage, depth about 400 feet, together
with 2 cottages unoccupied.
5. 52 feet frontage, depth about 430 feet, with
cathedral cottage.

This is one of the most valuable blocks of property
situate at Campbelltown. It will be sold in lots to
suit purchasers.

Particulars of title can be obtained on application to
Messrs. Richardson and Sons, solicitors, King-street.

Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 28th November,
at 12 o'clock.

Ship JOSHUA BATES.

For Absolute Sale.

Wharves, Merchants, Importers, and others engaged
in the Intercolonial, New Zealand, China, or East
India trade.

ES LAWRANCE has received instructions
to sell by auction, at Lloyd's Rooms,
Melbourne, on WEDNESDAY, 28th
November, at 12 o'clock,
The American-built ship
"JOSHUA BATES,"
10 tons N. N. register, 500 tons burthen.
The ship is built of the best seasoned live oak and pitch
will be found on inspection to be one of the
ships of the line. She is under a most
superior in Sturt's's dock, and the inventory is
placed in every respect.

There has been for several years past the largest
number of ships in the China trade, and others great
and to persons requiring a good outfit.

Particulars and inventories, apply at the
Auctioneer.

For absolute sale,
Lloyd's Rooms,
Melbourne.

AT MELBOURNE.
November 8, 1871.

TANT CITY AND SUBURBAN FREEHOLD
AND LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES.
Collyer & Bourke, Little Bourke, Little Pitt-street,
Romea streets, Melbourne; and Emerald-hill,
Bunwood, Brunswick, and St. Kilda Road, South
Australia; Trustees, Guardians, Investors, Speculators,
and others.

and T. HAM have received instructions
from Messrs. Lyell and Gowan to sell by
auction, at an early date, at their Rooms, 45, Swan-
ston-street, the following valuable freehold and leasehold pro-
perties:

DOUKES-STREET EAST.
A frontage, by a depth of about 110 feet, with 5
acres, Rental, £468 per annum.

LITTLE DOUKES-STREET EAST.
A frontage, by a depth of about 300 feet, along a 16-ft.
right-of-way, with wooden buildings. Let for
£62 2s per annum.

ST. GOREN-LANE.
A depth of three brick houses, 61 feet 6½ inches frontage,
a depth of 131 feet to a right-of-way of 12 feet.
Rental, £340 per annum.

21 inches frontage to Russell-street, by a depth of
6 feet 6 inches to a right-of-way 10 feet, on which
a brick lot let for £58 per annum.

A building, occupied by Government by Detachments,
at a net rental of £280 per annum.

FLINDERS-LANE.
Along the above Detachment office—36 feet 8 inches
frontage, by depth of 84 feet 5½ inches along a right-
way 12 feet wide.

ST. KILDA ROAD.
Along H. F. Palmer, Esq.'s, residence—297 feet
frontage, by depth of 330 feet to Fawcett-park.

EMERALD-HILL.
Two brick cottages, near Mr. Bell's Station,
let for £109 6s per annum.

Three brick cottages, a lot for £87 10s
per annum.

Along the corner of Park-street—Land
having a frontage to Montague-street of about 85
feet, by a depth of 100 feet, together with all the
right, title, and interest of the ground comprised
in place adjoining at the corner of Park and Montague
streets.

EAST COLLINGWOOD.
Lots of land at corner of High-street and Gold
streets, adjoining the late Mr. Durbin's Gardens.

ST. GOREN-LANE.
A frontage, by a depth of about 110 feet, with 5
acres, Rental, £468 per annum.

Along the corner of Park-street—Land
having a frontage to Montague-street of about 85
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NOISE

TO LET, the WARWICK ARMS. Apply Lewis,
King-street.

TO LET, COTTAGE, St. John's Road, Glace,
W. Elphinstone, jun.

TO LET, first-class business PREMISES, No. 212,
Pitt-st. Keys at 208, Uther, Crown-st., Surrey Hills.

TO LET, No. 1 HOUSE, Bishopthorpe-terrace, *Glebe*
Road, 7 rooms, &c. T. T. Smith, *Glebe*.

TO LET, 6 commodious ROOMS, with kitchen and
cellars. 7, Bridge-street.

TO LET, KAREN VILLA, St. Peter, *Glen*
River Road, cottages containing 4 rooms and
kitchen. Apply 170, Lower George-street.

TO LET, comfortable HOUSE, 5 rooms, kitchen, and
servants' room, Milson's Point Road, North River,
five minutes from Ferry. W. Paul, Milson's Point, or
W. J. Trickett, 129, King-street.

TO LET, the PREMIERS 228, Pitt-street, in which the yachot is now on exhibition. Immediate possession can be given. Apply thereon, or of Mrs. Roberts, tobacconist, Market-street. Terms extremely liberal.

TO LET, a comfortably Furnished HOUSE, Victoria-street North. Rent, low to a respectable tenant. Apply Alexander Moore and Co., Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street.

TO LET, in Upper William-street, "Bacon," a comfortable Family RESIDENCE, with garden, and every convenience. Apply to Mrs. J. E. Jones, Campbell-down.

TO LET, the well-known established Licensed **HOUSE** the Old Royal Hotel, Orange, now doing a **public** trade; satisfactory reasons given for the present proprietor leaving. Booking offices of Cobb and Co., B. Clayton, and J. Irwin, coaches. For further particulars, apply to Mr. L. Sandifer, Cobb and Co.'s Office, Sydney; or on the premises.

WOLLAHRA.—To Let, a three and four roomed **COTTAGE**, corner Fourth-st. and Edenburgh Rd.

GENERAL NOTICE.—The Agents of this Journal

in various parts of the colony are as follows:-

WESTERN.

Bathurst, Guyana, Molong, Concotharra, Kaine, P.
Rockley, Meadow Flat, and O'Connell Plains-Mt.
C. W. Crocker

Goreau and Coover-Mr. G. Rowlands

Harley, Little Harley, One Tree Hill, Bourkeville, Man-
gervo, and Lihargo-Mr. Maurion Lynch

Orange and Lockroy-Mr. James Dale

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Mudgee, Kyaluma, Airdale, Lomax Creek, Windsor,
Long Creek, Hargrave, and Mundarra-Mr.
John Dickson and Sons.

and well
phase-vec

SOUTHERN.

Albury—Mr. S. Mudge.
Berrima, Bourral, Nattai, Sutton Forest, and Manly-
Mr. A. J. Powell, Berrima
Canberra, Narrandah, Bungaree, and the Oaks—Mr. &
Steyneger, Canbera.

Goulburn, Marulan, Collector, and Bungonia—Mr. John Craig
Yass, Binalong, Gunning, Murrumbidgee, and Juggan—
Mr. James P. Ritchie
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Burrows—Mr. J. W. Costello
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Wollongong and Dapto—Mr. William Hewitt
Kemps, Jerrington, and Jamberoo—Mr. Thomas J. Fyfe
Murray, Bodalla, Narragundah, Mullendore, and Boree
—Mr. Harold Lodge
Sheathaven—J. Green, postmaster, Nowra

Armstrong, Miss. Rags, Dungeness, Armstrong, and Fumblers
 Young—Messrs. Hopkins and Gale
 Waggas Waggas—Mr. W. C. Hansen
 Milton and Ullendale—Mr. Frederick Hall
 NORTHERN.
 Armistead—Mr. H. G. Mallam
 Hinton, Hexham, Wollcomb, Seaham, Large, Metherell
 Forest, and Black Crook—Mr. E. Blair
 Dungeness and Clarence Town—Mr. Hanna
 Paterson and Gressford—Mr. W. Thomson
 Singleton and Jerry's Plains—Mr. William Mays
 Muswellbrook and Merton—

Marlborough, Quinal, and Warfield.—Mr. Almon
 Brodie
 Two Rivers.—Mr. F. J. Coghlan
 Rocky River, Urala, and Roundham—
 Stone and Blandford.—Mr. N. F. Amer
 Port Macquarie.—Mr. James Butler
 Kempey, Mackay River.—Mr. Otto Denger
 Cundleton, Wingham, Tara, Timonee, and Manning
 River.—Mr. Henry John Cornish
 Richmond River.—Mr. E. Bone, postmaster, Ballina
 Temersfield
 Clarence River.—North and South Grafton, Lewins, and
 Ummarra.—Mr. Thomas Fisher

INTERCOLONIAL.
QUEENSLAND.
Brisbane—Mr. George Slater
Ipswich—Mr. H. Kline
Rockhampton—Messrs. B. M. Hunter and Co.
VICTORIA.
Melbourne—Messrs. Gordon and Gotch
Geelong—Mr. Henry Frank.
TASMANIA.
Hobart Town—Messrs. Walsh and Son
Launceston—Mr. F. G. Spicer.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
Mr. Charles Day, Adelaide.
AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.
Messrs. C. Arthur and Son, Queen-street.
NOUMEA, NEW CALEDONIA.
George Rossiter.

The following **AGENTS** are authorized to supply anti-
scrubbers and give their own receipts, also to receive adver-
tisements:—

TOWN.
Gordon and Gotch .. 281, George-street, opposite Hunter-
street.

W. B. Lee	57, Harrington-street, near Market-street
F. Barker	35, Sussex-street
W. Hogan	114, King-street East
T. Pierce	William and Yarrow and Stanley streets
Mrs. Fleming	Post-office, Pymont
Charles Lee	92, South Road Road
B. Iredale	412, South Road Road, next Commercial Bank
J. J. Cooper	Adjoining Wesleyan Chapel, Stone Road: Railway Station opposite; and Holloway Bridge, Park Road

J. J. Hayes	Feddington, opposite Foot- newtown, Cook's River, Change- down and Darling
W. West	Post-office, Waterloo; Alameda and Botany
Mrs. J. Hinchcliffe ..	Botany Road, Redfern
A. W. Mihill	Eschbacher's Bay
F. Maclean	Chas. Carter
Chas. Carter	T. M. Dench
T. M. Dench	North Shore
Chas. H. Turner	Longbottom
P. Bevilacqua	Ashfield

Mrs. Williams	Peterham
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W. S.	

E. Hughes	Leith	
Mrs. Pope	Byde	
J. F. Jones	Windsor, Richmond, and the Hawkebury	
E. and W. Fieldhouse	Campbelltown, Fickon, Apple, and Menangle	
A. J. Powell	Berrina, Sutton Forest, and Nattai	
Robert Craig	Goulburn	
C. A. Scrivener	Liverpool	
R. Blair	East and West Maitland	
Delaney Bell	Morpeth	
J. S. Paine	Newcastle	

W. Edwards Esq... Raynham Hall.
J. M. Kelly Southam Hills
J. Mansfield Smithfield
Mr. Geo. Stevenson... Rydal and Rodwells.

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Mr. F. Algar, & Clements-lane, Lombard-street
Mr. George Street, 30, Cornhill
Messrs. Gordon and Gotch, 121, Holborn Hill.
BIRMINGHAM.
Mr. W. M. Wills, 28, Summer Row.

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 address of the persons by whom they are sent.
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 certified as correct by the officiating Minister or Registrar.
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